REAL ESTATE PROBLEMS.

PHASES OF THE MARKET.

A REALTHFUL CHECK TO BUILDING OPERATIONS-SALES OF THE WEEK-FIRMNESS OF REALTY.

A BEALTHFUL CHECK TO BUILDING OPERATIONS—

FALES OF THE WEEK—FIRMNESS OF REALTY.

Last week was an uneventful one in real estate circles. Few private transactions were made and the sales at auction were comparatively unimportant. It is too early yet to look for the revival of a spring business and most of the brokers are now engaged in making the best bargains they can in the way of renting. The Tribune on Thursday published the views of prominent real estate dealers with regard to this subject and also felt the nulse of the market as represented by the general sentiment. Summarized, the situation sems to be strong; not so encouraging to landlords as they had hoped, nor so unfavorable as the "bears" had predicted. For the choisest localities and under the best conditions rents this year will be fully up to the basis of last year; in special directions there will probably be concessions; not, however, to the extent that might be expected, judging from superficial appearances. The whole real estate market is supported by the enormous and constant growth of the business of the city, which is recognized as a potential fact, not only by the powerful established interests, but by a continually enlarging class of small investors who have turned away, disgusted, from Wall Street's unstable speculations to put their small earnings or savings into something whose value cannot be blown away by a rumor or wrecked by a manipulation of exchange quotations. The strength of prices can be explained only on the ground that there is plenty of capital eager to seek a safe investment, and, dealers say, outside of real estate there is no other field for investment promising the same income@with the same small degree of risk. Persons who are looking for good income, yielding property will be able to satisfy their demands in the sales which are promused for the present month. The building interest does not promise as well as it did a year ago. The check of operations however, is no more unfavorable than the stoppage that is forced upo Last week was an uneventful one in real estate

\$36,000. No. 18 East Sixty-fourth-st, has been sold by W. W. Johnson to Charles Minresheimer for \$61,500.

The buildings Nos. 194,190 and 396 Broadway and property in Fifth-ave, near Twenty-eighth-st., and in Twenty-lifty and Ninth sts. have been transferred, for a nominal consideration, to the Central Trust Company by the executor of John W. Southwick. Mr. and Mrs. William E. Teflt, for a consideration of \$10 have conveyed to Erastus T. Teflt and Joseph H. Weller a half interest in the premises Nos. 326, \$28 and 330 Broadway, Nos. 94, 96 and 98 Worth-st, and 552 Pearl-st. The property is transferred subject to a mortgage of \$350,000.

WHY REAL ESTATE IS FIRM.

A prominent Pine-st. b roker, whose renting business is a large as that of any other, said, yester-day that there hadibeen many inquiries already as to what dwellings were likely to rent for the coming year, and the general question was: How much lower will rents probably be? It was taken for granted that they would not be higher. He said further:

on their investment. And yet there may be a smaller needing than we expect to see. The crowding of business nto small limits down-town is wonderful. A slight improvement in business affairs would speedily stiffen ents. An instance showing the sensitiveness of office property occurred a few years ago. A basement office in Pine-st., which rented formerly at \$3,000, declined to \$800 a year in 1879. On May 1, 1880, the landlord trebled the rent, and the remail objecting his place was taken by another almost immediately. In spite of the increased number of large buildings, the demands of business men for rooms multiply wonderfully.

MR. REILLY AND HIS TWO OFFICERS. MR. REILLY AND HIS TWO OFFICERS.

Controller Grant has refused to sign the January pay-roll of the Aldermen, because Mr. Kirk's salary as president covers the whole month, and because Alderman Reilly is the elect of the Vilith Judicial District Court. Mr. Reilly was elected Alderman hast fail by the County Democracy of the XXIIth District. His salary as elect is \$3,000, and as alderman \$2,000. Mr. Grant sent back the pay-roll to be corrected, and referred the question of Mr. Reilly's eligibility to Corporation Counsel Andrews. Nelson J. Waterbury had a long conference with the Controller resterday. He cited the case of Clerk Dunphy of the Second District Court, who was elected to the Assembly. Mr. Waterbury then took the ground that he could not retain his position as clerk. After a long litharion the Court of Appeals decided that he could be both Assemblyman and clerk and draw a salary for both offices. The section in the Consolidation act which Mr. Grant handed

After a long Hibartion are to the condition and clerk and draw a salary for both offices. The section in the Consolidation act which Mr. Grant handed to Mr. Waterbury reads as follows:

Any person holding office, whether by election or appointment, who shall during his term of office accept, hold or retain may other civil office of honor, trust or emolument under the Government of the United States except Commissioners for the taking of bail, or register of any Court, or of the State (except the office of notary public or commissioner of deeds, or officer of the National Guard), or who shall hold or accept any other office connected with the government of the City of New-York, or who shall accept a seat in the Lexislature, shall be been deed thereby to have vacated every office held by him under the city government. No person shall hold two city or county offices, except as expressly provided for in this act, nor shall any officer under the city government, except when he holds such office accordicio, by virging of an act of the Lexislature; and in such case he shall draw no salary for such ex-officio office.

A reception offered to George W. Cable by the Lotos Chib and accepted by him had to be post-poined last night on account of the illness of the novelist. Mr. Cable read twice in Hartford a week ago yesterday. The day was cold and he was but thinly clad, having the usual prejudice of Southern men to heavy garments. He was thoroughly chilled before he reached the home of Samuel L. Clemens ("Mark Twain") where he was staying. On Monday he was confined to his bed and though he has expected every day since then to be about his business he has steadily been disappointed. His agent, Mr. Pond, aftervisting him on Friday, has cancelled all his engagements and there is no telling when he will be able to resume his readings. In fact Mr. Cable's friends are seriously concerned about the state of his health. He is a man of delicate frame and the hard brain-work 'which he has done of late has left him unfitted for a vigorous battle with disease. Mr. Clemens telegraphed yesterday: "He had a bad night—great suffering in his head, the highest fever he has had yet, and is weak this morning."

In a letter which Mr. Clemens wrote for public-ILLNESS OF GEORGE W. CABLE

in his head, the highest lever he has also weak this morning."

In a letter which Mr. Clemens wrote for publication in order that the Philadelphia public might be convinced that the cancelling of the engagement to read there was imperative, he said: "You know that Southerners never wear overcoats in the North; Harvard and Yale will bear me out in that. North; Harvard and Yale will bear me out in that. But if they survive they come to it the second

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Orders have been issued for the 7th Regiment to parade for review on Friday, February 15. The Innual dinner of Company F, Captain Appleton, will take place at Delmonico's to-morrow evening. Lieutenants Monaghan and Massey have resigned. Lieutenant Alfred Jefferson has been elected captain of Company C, 8th Regiment, and Hospital Steward Thomas E. Fraser first lieutenant. Battalion drills have been ordered for February 15 and 26.

The new Company I, 23d Regiment, will be must-tred into service on Wednesday, February 13.

Return of the election of Lieutenant Henry Har-

rison, 71st Regiment, has been received at the 2d | THOMPSON'S EVASION OF LAW Brigade office.

DROWNED IN A COLLISION.

Frederick Bailey, mate of the automatic dumping boat or seew No. 11, was drowned in the North River on Friday evening. The seew, which was loaded with mud, had been towed out from the Twelfth-st, pier by the tug-boat Cornelia, when the ferry-boat Hoboken struck the scow, and turned it completely over, and the mate was drowned. Captain Sunderland leaped astern, and was subsequently picked up by the Cornelia. John W. Wilson, general manager of the Barney Dumping-boat Company, said yesterday: "It seems incredible that the collision should have occurred on such a bright night as it was last night. The pillot of the Hoboken says that he could not distinguish the boat from the ice. But the load was of black mud, and the boat had a dark colored cabin on her seventeen feet above the water line, and ten feet above that a lamp was suspended. Her cabin was also brilliantly lighted. We shall begin a suit for libel against the owners of the Hoboken if they do not settle the damages we have sustained.

Superintendent Woolsey, of the Ferry Company, said that he knew only what Captain Van Keuren, of the Hoboken, had told him, and could express no opinion as to where the fault should be placed. It was his intention to make a thorough investigation of the matter as soon as possible.

THE INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATS. DROWNED IN A COLLISION.

THE INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATS.

Robert B. Roosevelt, chairman of the organization of Independent Democrats, which met recently at the Everett House, was authorized to appoint two committees—one on a plan of organization, and the other on legislation. He announced the committees yesterday. The first is composed of the following members, and will meet on Tuesday night at the Everett House: Wheeler H. Peckham, William L. Cole, Charles Condert, Eugene Cruger, Lawson N. Fuller, Alexander Low, Lyttleton G. Garrettson, Thomas J. Byrne, Robert Powers, Thomas Mackellar, George F. Vetter, Daniel Patterson, Alfred Steckler, John G. Cameron, John Halnan, John G. Boyd, David Devenny, David Tomlinson, Dr. Austin Flint, ir., Dr. Thomas C. Knox, Dr. Simeon Leo, George W. MacAdam, Henry Havemeyer, Louis M. Doscher, Patrick Kerrin, Charles Conley, James H. Skidmore, William H. Rooney, Marcus Otterbourg and Robert W. Tailer. The members of the Committee on Legislation are: Francis M. Bixby, Sheppard F. Knapp, James E. Coulter, William A. Butler and Robert A. Van Wyck. THE INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATS.

DOINGS OF THE MAYOR'S CABINET.

The Mayor's Cabinet yesterday discussed the Police bill in the Legislature, Commissioners Freuch and Matthews defended it. Fire Commissioner Purroy wanted the firemen included in the provisions of the bill. No decision was reached. An act authorizing the Controller to appoint a Deputy Auditor of Accounts was approved. The proposed Armory bill was also approved. It provides for the appointment of a commission which shall recommend to the Sinking Fund Commissioners what new armories are needed, their locations, plans and cost. The commission will consist of the Mayor, the Major-General commanding the First division of the National Guard, and the Commissioner of Public Works. The Sinking Fund Commissioners are authorized to Issue bonds for the erection of armory buildings, not to exceed \$500,000 in any year. General Shaler wished the sum made \$1,000,000. A letter from Erastus Wiman protested against the bill reducing the fare from Staten Island from ten cents to five. DOINGS OF THE MAYOR'S CABINET.

BEATING THE RECORD AT SKATING.

Fully 2,500 people assembled at the Washington Park Skating Rink at Fifta-ave, and Third-st., Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon to witness three races. The weather was all that could be desired, and the ice was in excellent condition. Abel Paulsen, the amateur champion of the world, skated twenty-five miles to beat the best record of 1 hour 59 minutes and 8 seconds. He succeeded with over 26 minutes to spare, accomplishing the feat in 1 hour 32 minutes and 17 seconds. He skated in an easy manner, and it was apparent that he could have made the distance in faster time. Paulsen was loudly cheered.

In a five mile race there were twelve contestants. S. O'Brien, of New-York, finished first in 19 minutes and 42 seconds; Wilson, of Newburg was second, and Donoghan, of Newburg, third. Each received a handsome medal. BEATING THE RECORD AT SKATING.

handsome medal.

In the 150 yards' race, three trial heats and a final, Wilson, of Newburg, won, with Phillips, of New-York, second. Phillips fell down in the race.

DRIVING INTO A STREET-CAR.

DRIVING INTO A STREET-CAR.

There was an exciting collision at 11:40 a.m., yesterday, between a Broadway car and an ice cream wagon, in front of the Heliman House. The car was on its way down town and was filled with passengers, among whom were several women. The wagon was owned by P. Maresi, Sixth-ave, and Thirty-ninth-st. Persons who saw the collision said that the driver of the wagon was at fault. He drove the wagon directly into the side of the car, breaking the woodwork and smashing several windows. The passengers were rudely shaken and some of them received slight cuts from pieces of broken glass. One woman, who refused to give her name, was cut severely in the face. The driver of the wagon was arrested, but was discharged when he premised to pay for the damage to the car.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND THE AMERICAN COPYRIGHT LEAGUE. The following correspondence has recently taken place between the Executive Committee of the American Copyright League and the Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Secretary of State: To the Hon. FREDERICK T. FRELINGBUYSEN, Secretary of

To the Hon. FREDERICK T. FRELINGRUYSEN, Secretary of State.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Conyright Learne, held in New-York on Friday, January 11, 1884, if was voted to urge the Department of State to complete an International Treaty with Great Britain, secaring to the authors of each country the full recognition of property rights in each country.

The authors composing the league, as producers of material to which they think attaches the right of universal recognition as proposed in what is known as the Charendon Convention, and as modified in the Harper proposal, when put limitations as to time of publication and impose conditions as to manufacture that belong to regulations of trade and tariff and not to authorship. Movertheless, they recognize the necessity of some namediate relief from the present sination, which inflicts serious injury upon, and promises still more to impair, literary production in this country, and are willing to accept what can be obtained as a relief, while waiting for the establishment of simple international justice in regard to this sort of property. They believe that any treaty which shall secure to English and American authors nutural privileges will be a decirable step, and they therefore urge upon the Government the necessity of scening the best possible treaty attainable in a balance of the various conflicting interests and claims concerned.

John Bigelow.

George Walton Green,

conflicting interests and claims concerned.

John Bigelow,
Halmar Horth Boyesen,
Noah Broeks,
Robert Collyer,
Howard Crosby, D. D.,
Edward Egzleston,
Sidney Howard Gay,
Richard Watson Gilder,
Parke Godwin,
C. P. Latbrow, servicing. Parke Godwin, G. P. Lathrop, Secretary.

Executive Committee American Copyright League.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, }
WASHINSTON, JOIN 25, 1881. }
G. P. LATHROP, Esq., Secretary American Copyright
League, No. 80 Washington Square, New-Fork.
Sir: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter
of the 18th instant, wherewith you transmit a printed
communication, addressed to me by the Executive Committee of the American Copyright League, in reference
to the proposed International Copyright Convention with
Great Britain.
In answer to your request to be informed (if proper)
"whether the negotiations for this treaty are likely soon
to be renewed, or for some form of copyright treaty,"
I may observe that the pending negotiation has not
been interrupted, but that the diverse views of the
authors and publishers of this country which were elicited
in response to the confidential inquiries addressed to
them by this department on March 18, 1882, are still under consideration.
The difficulty in the way of perotiating a formal cone.

in response to the confidential inquiries addressed to them by this department of March 18, 1882, are still under consideration.

The difficulty in the way of negotiating a formal copyright treaty with any foreign country is that the copyright laws of the two countries are usually so different that a detailed reciprocal code cannot be agreed on. Such a codified treaty necessarily puts the foreign author on a different footing from the home author, more privileged in some things it may be, and less so in others. And this difficulty is enhanced when—to quote the language of the Executive Committee's letter—such detailed stipulations "put limitations as to time of publication and impose conditions as to magneture that belong to regulations of trade and tariff, and not to authorship."

I am satisfied that a simpler solution of the question could be effected by some means which will give in each country to the foreign author the same right as a native author enjoys. The domestic copyright has does not attempt to legislate upon the relations between an author and his publisher, and it is not easy to see why an international compact should legislate upon a point which in each country is left to the course of trade. I think the foreigner owning a copyright should legislate upon a point which in each country is left to the course of trade. I think the foreigner owning a copyright should legislate upon a point which in each country is left to the course of trade. I think the foreigner owning a copyright should leave to the mutual convenience of the holder of the copyright and the publisher the adjustment of their contract, and leave to the tariff the task of protecting the paper makers, type founders, printers, and other artisans who join in producing the book as a marketable article.

This might be attained by a simple amendment to our present copyright link and the publisher the adjustment of their contract, and leave to the fairline task of protecting the paper makers, type founders, printers, and other artisans who j I am, str. your obedient servant, FREDERICK T. FRELINGBUYSEN.

A CLEAR CASE BROUGHT OUT. HEAVY INCREASE OF EXPENDITURES-A BAD WIT-NESS FOR THE COMMISSIONER. Senate Committee on Cities continued in the City Hall yesterday its investigation into the management of the Public Works Department. Civil

Justice "Mike" Norton, Thomas P. Walsh, ex-Alderman Tuomey, James J. Mooney, ex-Coroner Quinn, Sheriff Davidson and other friends of Comssioner Thompsen were among the specta-s. Robert H. Clifford, chief clerk; John S. Routh, a contract clerk ; Theodore A. Hamilton, as inspector on the Croton Aqueduct, and several other salaried employes of the Public Works Department were also present. John Barry, the hotelkeeper, who at the request and on the requisition of James J. Mooney, one of Mr. Thompson's subordinates, supplied sand and gravel to the Department on \$999 orders, had been subposneed, but he failed to attend, as he had gone to Troy to witness a cock-fight. Thomas Keech, formerly Superintendent of Supplies in the Department, testified as to the expenditures of that bureau, as shown by the vouchers for the three years of Mr. Thompson's administration and the three preceding years. In 1878, 1879 and 1880, under Commissioner Campbell, the total ex-penditures from the appropriation for "Public buildings, construction and repair" were \$94,850; for the three succeeding years, under Mr. Thompson, the three succeeding years, under Mr. Thompson, the expenditures from the same fund were \$154,000 an increase of \$59,150. For the supplies and cleaning of public offices for 1878, 1879 and 1880, the total expenditure was \$225,352, including an appropriation of nearly \$20,000 for furnishing appropriation of nearly \$20,000 for furnishing appropriation. the expenditures from the same fund were \$154,000 cleaning of public offices for 1878, 1879 and 1880. the total expenditure was \$225,352, including an appropriation of nearly \$20,000 for furnishing two new district court houses. For the three years under Mr. Thompson there was expended years under Mr. Thompson there was expended \$285,581, and no new building was furnished By transferring alleged unexpended balances Mr. Thompson increased his expenditures for supplies by \$77,000. Mr. Keech gave instances in which Mr. Thompson had evaded the law in regard to contracts. One instance was the job of work for building a new brick sewer in Fifty-sixth-st. Mr. Thompson built this sewer on five orders given to Richard A. Cunningham, each one for \$999 or less, the combined expenditure on this one job amounting to nearly \$4,000. The work was all done within a few weeks.

ing to nearly \$4,000. The work was all done within a few weeks.

Stevenson Towle, Chief Engineer of Sewers in the Department of Public Works, was examined in regard to this job. He gave confused and conflicting answers to the questions, and proved an inte esting witness. The first requisition made by Mr. Towle covered nearly all the length of sewer built, the other requisitions on which the orders were issued covering parts of the same ground covered by the first order. Mr. Towle testified that the reason different orders were given for this work was the necessity of keeping each order within the \$1,000 limit fixed by statute for a job of work not done by contract. After consultation during the recess with Mr. Thompson's counsel, Mr. Towle endeavored to explain his original answers, but without success.

THE TESTIMONY IN DETAIL. Police Justice Andrew J. White was the first witness examined. His examination lasted hardly a minute. It was as follows:

Mr. White smiled, bowed and retired.

Mr. Whiteldge. The wood, during the past year, paid to my person having a contract with the city, either directly in indirectly, any sum of money to induce him to reliminate that contract!

Mr. White—I have not, sir.

Mr. White smiled, bowed and retired.

The examination of Themas Escape the former supering.

The examination of Thomas Keech, the former superinndent of the Bureau of Supplies and Repairs, who testified last Monday, was then resumed. He read from a paper the appropriations and expenditures for supplies for and cleaning public offices for the three years preceding Mr. Thompson's administration, and for the three years that he had been in office. The figures were as follows: 1878, appropriation, \$90,000; transferred to it, \$2,250; total, \$92,250. 1879, appropriation, \$60,234; transferred to it, \$5,500; total, \$65,734. 1880, apprepriation, \$65,000; transferred to it, \$2,368; \$67,368. Total expended for cleaning public offices and furnishing supplies for the three years preceding Mr. Thompson's administration, \$225,352. The figures for the three years of Mr. Thompson's administration were as follows: 1881, appropriation, \$63,500; transferred to it, \$23,945; total, \$90,445. 1882, appropriation, \$70,000; transferred to it, \$21,347; total, \$91,347. 1883, approprintion, \$75,000; transferred to it. \$28,789; total, \$103,-789. Total for the three years of Mr. Thompson's administration, \$285,581, or \$60,229 in excess of the amount expended in the three previous years for similar purposes. Mr. Payne, Mr. Thompson's counsel, objected to these figures being received from Mr. Keech on the ground that the witness was "but a common informer and as regards the figures did not speak of his own knowledge." The committee did not agree with Mr. Payne on this

Mr. Whitridge—You were Superintendent of the Bu-reau of Supplies and Repairs. Does your experience enable you to give any reason for this increased expendi-Mr. Keech-I know of no reason whatever for it.

Mr. Keech-Iknow of no reason whatever for it.

Q.—What is the money used for I A.—It is used for buying furniture for public offices and the supplies necessary to keep them clean, such as soap, brushes, brooms, etc.

The supplies are much about the same every year.

Q.—In 1878 the apprepriation was \$92,000. What made it so large that year I A.—Because in that year the Third Police District Court House and the Second Civil District Court House had to be furnished. The amount expended for that purpose was between \$14,000 and \$20,000.

Q.—So making allowance for that additional expenditure, Mr. Thompson expended \$25,000 a year more than his predecessor in office I A.—Yes, sir.

EXCESSIVE EXPENDITURES.

EXCESSIVE EXPENDITURES. Mr. Keech then gave the appropriations and expenditures for public buildings construction and repairs for years preceding Mr. Thompson's administration and the three years that he had held office. They were as follows: 1878, appropriation, \$35,000; transferred from it, \$4,250; total, \$30,750. 1879, appropriation, \$33,000; transferred from it, \$4,300; total, \$28,700. 1880, appropriation, \$35,000; transferred to it, \$400; total, \$35,-400. Total amount expended for these purposes for three years, \$94,850. For three years of Mr. Thompson's administration the figures for the same purposes were: 1881, appropriation, \$46,000; transferred from it, \$1,500; total. appropriation, \$48,000; transferred from 0,51,300; total, \$44,500; total, \$53,000; total, \$53,000; total, \$55,000; total, \$53,000. 1883, appropriation, \$51,000; transferred to it, \$5,500; total, \$56,500. The total amount expended for the three years of Mr. Thompson's administration was thus shown to be \$154,000, or \$59,-150 in excess of what was expended for similar purposes

150 in excess of what was expended for similar purposes in the three previous years.

Mr. Whitridge—What is this money expended for?

Mr. Keech—For repairing and keeping public buildings in good order. It is not used for construction.

Q.—Do you know any reason for the increased expenditure under Theospson's administration? A.—So far as my judgment goes, during the three years of Mr. Thompson's administration the expenditure ought to have been less. There was less money needed for repairing markets, and he had two special appropriations for armorics.

THE FIFTY SIXIH-ST. SEWER. THE FIFTY-SIXTH-ST. SEWER.

Mr. Keech was then questioned about the expenditure s for repairing the sewer in Fifty-sixth-st. between Fifth and Sixth aves. He said that for that work five orders had been issued to R. A. Cunningham as follows: (1.) "For repairing sewer in Fifty-sixth-st. between Sixthave, and crown east of Sixth-ave,"; order issued December 21, 1881; bill audited January 27, 1882, for \$973 90. (2.) "For repairing same sewer between Sixth-ave, and a point 200 feet east of Sixth-ave,"; order issued January 14, 1882; bill andited February 1, 1882, for \$970 80. ary 14, 1882; bill annited February 1, 1882; for \$970 80.

(3). For repairing same sower "between straint east of Sixth-ave, and point 250 fees west"; order issued January 31, 1882; bill and/ford March 7, for \$806 70. (4). For repairing the curve of same sewer "at intersection of Fitty-sixth-st, on the east side of Sixth-ave,"; order issued February 28; bill andited March 17, for \$800 75.

(5). For repairing the same sewer "easterly from summit between Fitth and Sixth aves,"; order issued March 3, 1882; bill andited March 30, for \$829 40. The bills were all rendered within a month after issuing the orders.

STEVENSON TOWLE'S TESTIMONY. Stevenson Towle, chief engineer of the Bureau of Sewers, was then examined about the repairs to this sewer. He said that the defective condition of the sewers had been ascertained from the complaints of the property owners along the line of the sewer, and sometimes from sonal examination. The work had been begun immedlately after the orders had been issued, and was contin-ued day and night without intermission until the work was completed. In answer to questions he said that the first order between Sixth-ave. and crown east of Sixthave. covered a distance of 300 feet. Mr. Whitridge-As a matter of fact, was not every foot

of work done upon the sewer covered by the first order ! Mr. Towle (after a long pause)-I think it was-no, sir, Mr. Towle (after a long pause)—I think it was—no, sir, it was not.

Q.—What amount of it was not! A.—The work on the fourth order was; done on the curve at sixth-ave, west of the work done on any previous order, and adjacent to the work done on any previous order, and adjacent to the work done on the first order. The fifth order covered a part of the sewer cast of that included in the first order, and a point 200 feet cast, was included in the first order! A.—Yes, sir, cluded in the first order! A.—Yes, sir, cluded in the first order! A.—Yes, sir, order! A. (given in a dubious tone)—Yes, sir.

Q.—The work done on the third order covering a space of 250 feet west of the crown, was included in the first order! A. (given in a dubious tone)—Yes, sir.

Q.—Why was not all the work done on the first order, which practically covered all the work to be done! A. (Mr. Towie stroking his long beard and looking hopelessly perplexed)—Simply because we could not find the trubble perplexed—Simply because we could not find the trubble because was not reached until the estimate under that requisition was reached.

THE WITNESS CONFUSED.

perplexed)—Simply because we could not find the troducts
—that is the work which was begun to relieve this sewer and the dwelling was not reached until the estimate under that requisition was reached.

THE WITNESS CONFUSED.

For some time Mr. Waitridge continued to ask questions without eliciting answers from which any meaning "H'm. yes; lasting obligation, quite likely. Good morning."—[Philadelphia Cail.

could be extracted, and Mr. Towle strove in vain to hide

his increasing confusion.

Q.—You first issued an order covering the whole 350 feet, and when you discovered that the work could not be completed for less than \$1,000 you issued another requisitions? A.—Hardly that. [Pause.] The fact is [pause] when we had uncovered the sewer under the first order we progressed with the repairs until we were satisfied that we could not do it within the limit of \$1,000.

Q.—Thereupon the work was continued? A. [After a long pause]—The work was continued? A. [After a long pause]—The work was continued until the repair was accomplished.

Q.—Without intermission? A.—There was no intermission between the work.

Q.—The work was going on in that street from the first of January to March? A.—Yes, sir. [After a pause.] I think it was interrupted at one time.

General Tracy—All the work done under those requisitions (second and third) would have been done under the first requisition? [Pause.] Yes, sir; the work might have been done.

Q.—Would have been done.] A.—Yo. I could not say. his increasing confusion.

could not say. [Pause.] Yes, sir; the work might have been done.

Q.—Would have been done! A.—No, I could not say whether it would or not.

Q.—Can you specify any work done under any of these requisitions that would not have been done under the first if it had not been for the \$1,000 limit! A. (With much hesitation)—I could not.

Q.—Is it not true that the second and third requisitions were put in simply because the amount of labor per-

were put in simply because the amount of labor per-formed had reached the \$1,000 limit \(^1\) A.—No. sir. Q.—Why not \(^1\) A.—The extent of the repairs needed could not be ascertained when the first requisition was

issued.

Q.—The first requisition covers the work done on the second and third. Why did you not continue the work without issuing those order? A.—(With a look of despair)—Because we could not within the \$1,000 limit.

Q.—Exactly. Why did you not say before that that was the reason.—that is one reason.—Q.—What is the other? A.—The necessity of completing the work at once.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION. A recess was taken at 1:20. At 2:45 the examination of Mr. Towle was resumed. He said that the street was broken up during the repairing of the sewer. He thought the pavement had been replaced under the contract for repairing the sewer. He did know whether it was replaced uder the first requisiton or not. He relied upon the report of inspectors as to the number of hours of labor performed and the amount of material used. He

labor performed and the amount of material used. He could furnish the reports.

Mr. Payne then began to question Mr. Towle, whereat Mr. Towle seemed much relieved, and answered the questions put to him with comparative case and fluency. He said in substance that the work on the sewer in Fifty-ninth-t. had been done through orders because the work had to be done immediately and if it had been let out by contract, at least six weeks, and probably a much longer period, would elapse after the pre-liminary survey before the work of repairing could have been begun. He said that the Department had been petitioned to do the work several months before it was begun. At the time the first requisition was made it was not known how much work would have to be done, and it was not intended that the first order should cover the entire repairing of the sewer between the points designated.

not intended that the first order should cover the entire repairing of the sewer between the points designated. He said, also, that the work had been done under orders more cheaply than was usual under contracts.

Mr. Whitridge—Under the five orders you built a brick sewer. The sewer you replaced was a small pipe sewer. Why did you issue orders for repairing wher you knew you were building a new sewer? A.—We call putting down a new sewer in place of an old one repairing.

Q.—You started in then with the intention of building a brick sewer wherever you found an obstruction? A.—No, to repair the old one.

Q.—By building a new brick sewer? A.—Yea, sir.

Q.—How long did you work on the first order before making up your mind to build a new sewer? A—When we had excavated and reached the old sewer.

Q.—Did you not then know that you would have to issue other orders for the completion of the sewer in brick? A.—No, sir.

Q.—But when you began to build a new brick sewer in place of a smaller pipe sewer, did you not know that the work would cost more than \$1,000? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Then the situation would be that upon each of these five orders you built a three-foot brick sewer and connected it with a fifteen-inch pipe. A.—We connected the first order on to the pipe sewer; the second order was connected on to the first order, which was a brick sewer; the lifth orders, all given within a few weeks, was completed and the payment covered up before you began work on the next order? A.—No sir; the fourth and fifth orders were done pretty near at the same time.

Mr. Towle said that he thought that the length of sewer rebuilt from near Sixth-ave to the crown (the distance designated in the first requisition) was about 300 feet, but it might have been 50 feet more. Of that distance 50, 60, or possibly 100 feet, were built on the fourth requisition.

Mr. Whitridge—What length of sewer 3 feet by 2 will 13,500 bricks build? A.—Probably from 75 to 100 feet.

Q.—Then wis it that after constructing 75 feet of sewer on the first requisiti

A TALK WITH THE CUBAN REVOLUTIONIST. 10 the

HE DOES NOT EXPECT A FAIR TRIAL IF SURREN-DERED TO THE SPANIARDS-FEARS OF SERIOUS TROUBLE AT KEY WEST.

OM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE, 1 KEY WEST, Fla., Jan. 28 .- There is great excitemeni among the Cubans here, who form nearly one-half the population of the town, over the arrest of General Carlos Aguero-v-Fundera, the Cuban revolutionist When General Aguero arrived here by the Alamo, of the Mallory Line, from New-York on the 17th instant, he was received with enthusiasm by the Cabans here, who admire him for his dash and bravery as a leader of the insurgent forces. As he had taken passage publicly from Havana when he left Cubs, and had been given public receptions by the Cubans of New-York while in that city, he and his friends were entirely unprepared for his sudden arrest. The charges preferred against General Aguero by the Spanish Government are highway robbery and abduction. Why the Government should have demanded his extradition at this late day does not appear, unless, as his friends state, it was willing to wink at his departure from Cuba, but was afraid he would return to Cuba secretly with men and money and rejoin the troops be left in the mountains of the interior. General Aguero was seen at the jail by a TRIBUNE correspondent yesterday. He is a small spare man, twenty-nine or thirty years old and mild and courteous in his manners. It is only when he speaks of the wrongs of the "Ever faithful Isle" that one sees a flash of that fierce spirit that has made his name one to conjure with in Cuba. While the General has been in jall here no less than 400 people

UNWILLING TO DIE AS A FELON. When The Tribuxe correspondent saw him he was sur-rounded by men who were of the first importance when the struggle for Cuban independence was at its height, among them the former Minister of Foreign Relations for the Republic of Cuba. These men are now American citizens, but they take a lively interest in the case of General Aguero. "If the brave deeds of Carlos Aguero In behalf of Cuban independence," one of them said, "can be called highway robbery what is to prevent the Spanish Governhighway robbery what is to prevent the Spanish Government from demanding our extradition on the same grounds?" "Everything that I have done in Cuba," said General Agmero, "I have done in the prosecution of open and honor able warfare for the independence of my country. I never looked forward to anything else than dying in the cause. But I should like to die in the field at the head of my troops, and not like a felon, as I shall if the American Government gives me up. The idea of my having a fair trial in Cuba is absurd. My life would not be worth a straw if the Spaniards once get their clutches on me. The extradition treaty between this country and Spain provides that no one shall be extradited for political offences, but the Spaniaris cunningly deny the existence of a perfolition in Cuba and cad me a bandit and robber. By such names they called the immortal Bolivar, and such cititets they have always applied to the leaders of the Cuban revolution. The revolution in Cuba is not dead—it bever can die until the tyranny of Spain has been overthrown. There is a Cuban Government and a Cuban army, as Spain will yet find to her cost."

THE CUBANS ANXIOUS AND EXCITED.

a day have called to see him.

THE CUBANS ANXIOUS AND EXCITED. General Aguero is lodged in a room on the ground floor of the jail. While he was conversing with THE TRIBUNE correspondent the windows were all wide open, and through them could be seen the waving palms that shade the white houses of the city, and the bright green sea that, the white houses of the city, and the bright green sea that flashing in the sunlight, surrounds the island. Up and down outside the jail walked the staiwart Sheriff of the county, and in an adjoining room two gigantic negroes, deputy-sheriffs, kept watch and ward with loaded rifles near them. The decision in General Actiero's case at Washington is anxiously looked for at Key West, as the Cubaus here, it is said, have declared that he shall never be delivered into the hands of the Spaniards. They are thoroughly in carnest about defending Aguero by force if necessary, and if the case goes against him there will be lively times in Key West. One of the wealthy residents of the city (not a Cuban) said yesterday that he did not doubt but that the appearance of a Spanish gunboat off the city would be the signal for a general uprising of the Cuban population. Naturally great anxiety prevails. Aguero befougs to a wealthy family in Cuba, and als attut came here immediately on his arrest with plenty of money for the prosecution of the General's defence. Livingstone Bethell, Lieutenant-Governor of the State, has been engaged as his counsel.

"I say, old fellow, you can do me a great

GEN. DI CESNOLA VINDICATED.

A VERDICT IN HIS FAVOR ON TWO COUNTS

THE JURY UNABLE TO AGREE IN REGARD TO THE

LONDON TRANSACTIONS. Shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday the jury in the Feuardent-di Cesnola case requested in writing to be informed by the Court whether or not they could find a verdict for one of the parties in the suit on two counts and announce a disagreement as to the Mr. Bangs, who was in court, said that this would be satisfactory to his side. Mr. Stickney desired that Mr. Choate should be telephoned for. On Mr. Choate's arrival, a consultation between the Court and counsel was held in the Judge's room, and as a result the jury filed into court at half-past 3 o'clock In answer to the question of the clerk of the Court, Foreman Davis replied that they had agreed upon a verdict for the defendant on the first and third counts, and had disagreed on the second.

THE CAUSES OF ACTION. The three causes of action or libels as set forth in the leadings were summarized in The TRIBUNE when the trial began as follows:

First—The publication of a letter in various New-York papers dated August 26, 1880, signed by General di Cesnola, in which he asserted that the charges printed in The Art Amateur were "mallclously made" and that the plaintiff had made them with ennity and ill will and not in good faith and for the benefit of the Museum and of the public.

Second—The composition and publication of the false.

in good faith and for the benefit of the Museum and of the public.

Second—The composition and publication of "a false and libellous writing" addressed to the Executive Committee of the board of trustees of the Museum. This document contained General di Cesnola's account of the London transactions. The complaint alleyed that "it to be believed that the plaintiff had not acted in good faith" in his dealings; and that "he was a dishonest dealer in antiquities and an extortionate agent."

Third—ThatGeneral di Cesnola procured the publication of his report to the investigating committee, which contains the following: "The pretence of learning which accompanies these charges, the strange discussions of archaelogy, the blunders about Elpis and Aphrodite, the manifest display of ignorance of the Museum's books and even of ordinary archaeological facts must surely have prepared you to learn that the accuser is either thoroughly dishonest or thoroughly ignorant and reckless. His archæology you will of course diemiss as charlatanism."

The plaintiff started in with two additional causes of action, but the Court held when he rested his case that

of action, but the Court held when he rested his case that no proof had been submitted for their establishment and instructed the jury not to take them into consideration.

THE VERDICT ACCEPTED DESPITE MR. BANGS'S OBJECTION.

When Foreman Davis had announced the result of the jury's deliberations. Mr. Bangs protested against the court accepting the verdict. The Judge asked if there was any prospect of an agreement on the second count and Mr. Davis replied that there was no earthly possibility. Mr. Watson, another juror, said that had been the single source of disagreement during the twenty-eight hours since the jury went out and that nobody had had any sleep. Mr. Bangs said it was a disagreement of the jury and the plaintiff was entitled to a new trial. Mr. Choate said that he would always be found ready, and Judge Shipman observed that he would controvert the state ment made by Mr. Bangs. The Judge then instructed the clerk to take the finding of the jury on the three sep arate counts, and this was done. The jury were then dis-charged with the thanks of the Court.

WHAT OCCURRED IN THE JURY ROOM. When the twelve men went out on Friday at noon a ballot was immediately taken and they found that they stood ten for the defendant and two for the plaintiff. Discussion developed the fact that the disagreement existed as to the right of General di Cesnola to make the re-port which he did to the Executive Committee, charging Feuardent, in the light of the London transactions Q.—Then the situation would be that upon each of these five orders you built a three-foot brick sewer and connected it with a fifteen-inch pipe. A.—We connected the first order on to the pipe sewer; the second order was connected on to the first order, which was a brick sewer; the fifth order was connected again with the pipe sewer that remained.

Q.—Do you mean to swear that the work upon each one of these four first orders, all given within a few weeks, was completed and the pavement covered up before you becam work on the next order A.—No sir; the fourth and fifth orders were done pretty near at the same time.

Mr. Towle said that he thought that the length that the length that the length of sever rebuilt from near Sixth-ave, to the crown (the distance designated in the first requisition) was about 300 feet, but it might have been 50 feet more. Of that distance 50, 60, or possibly 100 feet, were built on the fourth requisition.

Mr. Whitricks—What length of sewer 3 feet by 2 will 13,500 bricks build A.—Probably from 75 to 100 feet, but it might have been 50 feet more. Of that distance the first order on the first requisition, you issued a second requisition covering that same seventy-live feet I A.—It was necessary for you to issue another order for the repair or cleaning of that same seventy. Are feet I A.—It was necessary for you to issue another order for the repair or cleaning of that same sevent I A.—Yea, sif.

In further testimony Mr. Towie said that the remaining of that same sevent I A.—Yea, sif.

In further testimony Mr. Towie said that the remaining of that same sevent I A.—Yea, sif.

In further testimony Mr. Towie said that the remaining of that same sever I A.—Yea, sif.

General Tracy—That contract was let after the work done under those orders had been a matter of public criticism I

Mr. Towle—Yes, sir.

THE ARREST OF GENERAL AGUERO.

A TALK WITH THE CUBAN REVOLUTIONIST.

With being and an extoriton, the light in the their which which which which the court from the thin the thirt with the believ with being a dishonest dealer in an tiquities and an extertionate agent. Ten mer

THE NIGHT PASSED WITH SCARCELY ANY SLEEP. The jury looked pretty well used up each time they filed into court after their all-night experience. talked past midnight and into the morning bours, John A. Lowery and Lewis A. Frith, the two dissenting jurors, alone securing briefungs on the hard benches. Judge Shipman spent the night in his room, securing some rest on a lounge. The plaintif and the younger lawyers in the case occupied the courtreom all night. After the jurymen had returned from their interview with the Judge at 7:15, they were taken by Deputy Marshal Colfax to the Astor House for breakfast, and on coming back several among them were gratified by a brief glimpse of their wives. Then they were tocked up again. As the day advanced the lawyers and others interested in the case reappeared and when the jury finally came in and amounced their decision the Court-room was well filled. About 9 or 10 o'clock in the morning, several coupleys of the Museum removed from the court-room the status which have been the subject of this litigation and two trucks carried them back to the Park. One of the jurymen said that a little temper was displayed in the first discussion, but this subsequently disappeared. John A. Lowery and Lewis A. Frith, the

EXPENSES OF THE TRIAL. The cost of the trial, as has been stated, will probably exceed \$50,000. It is stated that the usual fee of lawyers of such reputation as Messrs. Choate, Bangs and Stickney \$250 per day, and the case extended over 55 days. Mr. Bangs's retaining fee was \$2,500. The expense of Mr. Bang's retaining fee was \$2,000. The expense of commissioners sent to London to take testimony was great, but the outlay for witnesses was not so large as might naturally be supposed in a case of this kind. The costs of court are large, but exactly what they are cannot be arrived at. The stenographers, as already noted, have received over \$4,000 for their share of the work. The following table shows the estimated cost of this libel suit to the parties in interest and to the Government:

Commet for deferdant—Messra. Choate, Stickney and

Interest and to the Government:

Counsel for defendant—Messrs. Choate, Stickney and
Allen W. Evarts

Counsel for plaintiff
Stenographors (actual)
Witnesses, fees.

Expert testimony and commissions.

Jure 10,000 4,200 500 Costs court and Judge's salary......

WHAT PLAINTIFF AND DEFENDANT SAY. General Di Cesnola was seen at his house ! it night by a TRIBUNE reporter. Hiram Hitchcock, W. C. Prince, and other friends, who had called to congratulate him, were present. "I do not care to say much about the result of the trial," said the General, "for my lawyer has been most careful to warn me against saying anything at all at present. At a later date I can, I hope, speak my mind freely. all extremely gratified at the result, for though the jury disagreed on one minor count they were ten to two in my Mr. Hitchcock added that the result was to their minds

a complete vindication of General di Cesroli. Gaston L. Fenardent was found in his house on Washington Square. "I have been in court from ten o'clock ington Square. "I have been in court from ten o'clock yesterday till four o'clock this afternoon, "said he," and am completely worn out. The result is a great triumph for the other side. I am entirely satisfied of the Jury's honesty and impartiality, I am not surprised at their fineling for the defendant on the first and third counts, for it was difficult for them to make up their minds one way or another owing to the way the objects were presented to them. I feel, however, some astonishment that on the second count the majority against me was so large. I have not yet seen my lawyer and therefore cannot say whether I shall take further action or not. I do not himk I shall."

THE NEW-YORK DIET KITCHENS.

The managers of the New-York Diet Kitchen Association have published their annual report. Three of the Dict Kitchens are established in the poor districts of the city. From these the poor, who are in want of suitable food in illness, may be supplied on the written requisition of a physician connected with the dispensary in the district. The articles of diet are largely milk and beef tea. At the three kitchens 53,803 requisitions have been received from physicians during the year, and 7,099 persons have received the benefit of them, an increase of 1,321 over the number in 1882. The expense crease of 1,321 over the number in 1892. The expense for milk alone, of which 88,755 pints were distributed, was \$2,530 81. The quantity of milk used is greater than the beef tea, that amounting only to 13,751 pints. For supplies salaries and repairs the exgenses have been for the year less than \$5,000.

The association is supported entirely by gifts and contributions. A legacy was received from the late Samuel Willets—who died last year—of \$10,000. The receipts from a concert at Chickering Hall in March were \$1,750. 2 The association as it desired, was not able to add a

fourth kitchen to the number; but an effort will be made to obtain sufficient aid for this purpose.

ABUSES IN THE GRAND ARMY.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF

NEW-JERSEY. [FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] TRENTON, Feb. 2.-The report of Assistant Adjutant-General John Ramsay, of the Department of New-Jersey, Grand Army of the Republic, made to the Annual Encampment in this city, this week, speaks out boldly as to alleged abuses existing in the order. In reference to the ignorance and incompetence in many in-

reference to the ignorance and incompetence in many instances of Post officers it says:

The evidence is unmistakable that there are Post Commanders in this department who have never read the rines and regulations. There are Adjutants and Quartermasters who know nothing about their duties and care less. By writing to them several times you can squeeze a report out of some, but not all of them. Many of the comrades of this, as of all other departments, aspire to official positions only and solely for the purpose of getting an official badge; with that in their possession, they refuse to perform the duties of their office. There is not in existence, and I do not think there ever was, a human organization that there was or is so much rank in it as there is in the Grand Army of the Republic. This matter of rank that we have is a curse to our organization. There are posts in this Department where nearly every comrade wears an official ribbon. It has been one of the reasons for keeping the Department as small as it is.

Quartermasters, he says, in many cases, give no bonds, Quartermasters, he says, in many cases, give no bonds, and "keep the moneys of the Post as most convenient to

themselves—keep it to their personal credit, to be used, if need be, in their individual business." Another abuse if need be, in their individual business." Another abuse he mentions is as follows:

Many Posts of this Department make the badge of the Grand Army an article of merchandise. The selling badges to recruits, and the indifference on the part of Post officers to the whole subject of badges, are, I take it, the principal reasons for the great loss we suffer annually from ropping and suspending members. It is a daily occurrence to see loafers and tramps parading the streets with a Grand Army badge on their breast, and it has the effect of keeping out of our organization many of the reputable men of the community, who served in the army of the Union. There is another abuse that has taken a deep root in the Grand Army of the Republic, that seems to have been overlooked by Department Encampments, and winked at by Department commanders—that is the "free lunch" of beer. No other organization could live with the two things we have to contend with—rank and beer. No Post funds or moneys raised by any actail of a Post should be used for this free lunch. When a command wants a glass of beer, let him buy it and pay for it. Let us stop the Posts from using the money they have got from the public in setting up this free lunch of beer—stop them from leading their individual members into tempfation.

In explaining the financial failure of the Sammer Encampment at Princeton Junction, the Adjutant-General

campment at Princeton Junction, the Adjutant-General

says:

There are some things in connection with it that lead irresistibly to the belief that the comrades of the Department were opposed to the success of Camp Olden. Many of them did all they could to make it a failure. Some Posts took no action, while others voted against attending camp. This opposition was had because militia werd to be in camp, and the comrades were to have cooked rations and to be charged 35 cents a day to be fed in a civalized manner. The conception and execution of the plans of Camp Olden were of too high an order for some of the comrades, hence their opposition.

CONDITION OF THE ASTOR LIBRARY.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES-AN IN-CREASE IN BOOKS AND READERS.

e annual report of the trustees of the As tor Library for 1883, which has just been issued, shows that the library is in better condition than ever before. The fund for the maintenance of the library is \$410,000. and the endowment fund is \$1,366,283 50. The income for the year was \$24,588 82, an increase of \$760,28. There has been expended for books and bindings \$25,448-73, and have been added to the library 7.610 volumes, exclusive of pamphlets, making the total number of books, exclusive of pamphlets, 208,429. Mr. Aster made a gift of \$15,000 in March, 1883, for the purchase of books, and the Library Committee divided it for purchases in the different departments. fal additions have been made to the departments of art, literature and the learned professions. Many valuable works have been added in architecture, painting and music, and while divinity, law architecture, painting and music, and white which are and medicine have received proper attention, it has been borne in mind that there are special libraries for members of those professions. The Japanese Government presented to the institution a collection of books relating to Japanese history and geography.

Japanese history and geography.

The number of ordinary readers during the year was 49,522, and the number of books delivered 166,397.
Compared with the previous year there was an increase of 5,581 ordinary readers, and of 16,069 books delivered. The number of alcove students and the number of books delivered to them were larger than ever before. Large sums of money have been expended upon the library building for its security and improvement in its sanitary conditions.

conditions.

The following gentlemen constitute the Board of Trustees: A. Hamilton, president; Prof. Henry Drisler, secretary; J. J. Aster, treasurer; Hamilton Fish, Assistant Bishop Potter, Dr. T. M. Marco, J. L. Cadwalader, S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, George L. Rives, Mayor Edson, (exofficio) and Robbius Little, superintendent.

The chimney on the northeast corner of Lord & Taylor's Broadway store is six stories above Twentieth st. and hidden away by the mansard roof. Vast volumes of smoke poured out of it at irregular intervals yesterday afternoon. Two or three men passing on Broadway caught sight of the smoke and stopped to gaze at what seemed to be an incipient fire. The gazers were quickly reinforced by others until two hundred people were stretching their necks to see what was the matter.

"That's the girls' werk-room," said one man.
"Horrible!" said another, and rushed over to a policeman on the opposite corner. The policeman sauntered
leisurely across into the crowd.
"It's that way whenever the fireman stokes up," he
said loud enough for everybody to hear.
There was a long-drawn "O-O-O-h!" and the gazers continued their promenade.

TO POISON THE TEXAS CATTLE. WELL

GALVESTON, Tex., Feb. 2. - State Senator Terrell received an anonymous letter yesterday, threat ening that if free grass was interfered with by the Legis lature, all the waters in the State of Texas inclosed in pastures would be poisoned. The letter created a sense, tion, in view of the mysterious disease that is sweeping off numbers of cattle in certain portions of the State.

REDUCING WAGES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

READING, Penn., Feb. 2.-The stove mould. ersat the works of Orr, Painter & Co. have accepted a reduction of ten per cent in their wages. The Lebanon Manufacturing Company has reduced its laborers' wages ten cents per day and the wages of mechanics of all kinds from ten to twenty-five cents per day.

The New Decoration for Walls, Ceilings, Art Objects. The most perfect and beautiful of all Decorations. High art designs by eminent waterproc. Can be washed. Sure protection from damp walls. Sold in rolls. As easy to hang as well paper.

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WALL PAPER AND ART DEALERS. Price quite moderate. Send for a descriptive Pamphle Now in general use in public buildings, churches, office and the homes of the people.

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